THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1834.

An Editorial CONUNDRUM *of great* INTEREST. —We have recently caused most of our subscribers to be in a certain respect like birds; and we now ask them in *what* respect?

GARDENING LABOR FOR JULY.

It is a great point gained in the prosecution of any business, for those who direct its operations, to have a clear and systematic plan of procedure thoroughly digested, and all its parts matured in proper order before the full time of execution.—With the view of calling the attention of our readers to such an order of procedure, we make a statement of the principal items of labor which become necessary to be done, in the Garden, in the present month, July.

A considerable latitude may be taken in regard to time when the season is particularly favorable, for planting the seed or for transplanting roots; and much may be gained by selecting a soil particularly adapted to the individual plant you are raising. We have seen it recommended to transplant all vegetables after 4 o'clock, P. M. and believe it to be a very good practice; as the evening dew invigorates them after they have undergone the excision of their roots by being extracted from the earth; and the moisture which is imbibed by the leaves from the atmosphere during the following night keeps up the supply of sap for circulation in the extremities of the plant and roots, and prevents that collapse of the extreme vessels which would necessarily follow were the plants exposed to the heat of the sun, before the roots had time in some measure to resume their accustomed operation by absorption from the earth.

Bridgeman says:—July, this is a very important month for transplanting Cabbage Cardoon, Celery, Endive, Leek plants, &c. for full autumn crops. Prepare trenches for the Celery plants before-hand, in order that they may be ready to catch the rain. Leeks may be transplanted in dry weather by first steeping the roots in mud, and Cabbage plants too, if there be the least damp in the ground when its fresh turned over. If Cardoons or Celery be planted in dry weather, the trenches must be shaded with boards. As grub worms are generally numerous early in this month, plant with caution; try a few Cabbage plants first, and if none are eaten off you may venture to proceed, and by the middle of this month the danger is generally over.

If Beets and Carrots have failed, the seed may produce good roots by autumn, if planted early in this month; plant Beans; Cabbage seed may be sown now for Collards; plant Cucumber seed for picklers; sow Endive seed, and transplant the former sowing; if Peas be planted now, they should be soaked in soft water five or six hours previous; Potatoes may be planted early in this month; and Pumpkins if not done last month. Sow black Spanish Radish seed in drills; sow Turnip-rooted Cabbage seed or *Navet;* this is a good season for *Ruta Baga* or Russian Turnip; and the common kinds of Turnip seed may be sown towards the end of this month. Attend to plantations of Hops; whatever herbs may be required for winter use, should be cut off and dried as they come into flower, Burnet, Chervil, Fennel, Mint, Parsley, Sweet Marjorum, Tarragon, Thyme, Winter and Summer Savory, may all be cut this month. The flower garden should be kept weeded and watered, and the seeds gathered as they ripen; apply neat rods to the tall growing and running kinds of plants; such hardy bulbs as may require to be removed, may be taken up as the tops wither, after which, the offsets may be parted off, and both these and the parent bulbs dried, for planting in autumn. Roll gravel walks and attend to the lawns, edgings, &c. Look over your fruit trees and grape vines; stop the shoots before the bunches of fruit, and train up such shoots as are reserved for bearing next year. Nip off curled and dead leaves and destroy insects.

CURRANT WINE.—We give below a recipe for making Current Wine; we received it from one of our neighbors, whose domestic wine we have often partaken of, which was made according to the receipt given. It was according to our taste quite equal to the wines commonly sold as imported.

Take of expressed currant juice,	8 gals.
Clear good water,	16 "
Gals.	24

To each gallon of the mixture,
Take three pounds of Muscovado sugar,
Or 72 lbs. for the twenty-four gallons.

Mix these ingredients and put them into a clean cask, taking care that the cask be perfectly filled and kept so—lay the bung loosely over the bung hole and suffer it to remain in a cool place for three or four weeks—then put the bung in tight, leaving open only a small vent hole for the escape of the air, formed in the process of the vinous fermentation, until winter or in the next spring. At that time rack it carefully into a well seasoned cask. If this process is performed by means of a syphon so as to exclude the contact of atmospheric air, as much as possible, it will be the better. Then bung up tight—being careful that the cask is perfectly full, for upon the exclusion of atmospheric air the success depends. In one year this will be found one of the best of drinks to mix with water.

HUMILIATING LESSON.—The sentiment contained in the following remark of Sir Humphrey Davy, has often occurred to our mind, as among the most plain, familiar, and at the same time incontrovertible evidences of the supervision and direction of a Supreme Intelligence, whose ways and views are infinitely above and beyond the comprehension of feeble man, in his utmost pride of science.

"There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any great province, and you will find that the relation of males and females is unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration; living vegetables emit this principle during their growth; nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent; and the sexes, like the constituents of the atmosphere, depends upon the same unerring intelligence."

THE FARMER.

LINNÆAN GARDEN, July 7, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:—

DEAR SIR:—We transmit you, herewith, an account of Dale's Yellow Hybrid Turnip, from the pen of Mr. Lawson, and recently published in England.

Yours, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

ON A HYBRIDAL VARIETY OF THE TURNIP.

Since the period when Linnæus clearly demonstrated the functions of the anthers and stigmas, numerous additional evidences have been adduced in support of the doctrine of the sexes of plants. The question has long been set at rest, and it would be now, in botany, a heresy of the first order to throw doubts on the theory of impregnation. In fact, that process is performed by the contact of the sexual secretion of the male plant, or the male organs of the hermaphrodite plant, with the female organs. Upon this hint, botanists have not only observed many of the curious contrivances to which nature has had recourse in rendering sure the process of impregnation, but have let loose their imagination, and invented others for her. It is well known, that, in the animal kingdom, a male and a female of two different species belonging to the same genus, may occasionally, by the force of circumstances, break through the antipathy in which they hold each other, and that a progeny participating of the forms of both parents may result. It might be imagined that in plants such intermixtures should be of more common occurrence. The pollen, wafted by the winds, or conveyed by bees and flies, may be applied to the stigmas of other species as readily as to those of its own. Yet, whether it be that the germens are impregnated by the pollon of their own flower, before any other pollen reaches them, as is undoubtedly the case in most plants, or that there is an organic inaptitude between the pollen and the stigmas of different species, it so happens, that in a field where there exist multitudes of flowers of numerous species, many closely allied to each other, one cannot, on searching, find a single hybrid. Nevertheless, that hybrids have occasionally been produced, we have abundant evidence. Kölreuter, for example, crossed the Nicotiana rustica and Nicotiana paniculata*. The genera Brassica, Geranium, Ranunculus, Saxifraga, and others, are supposed by some, from a few original species to have produced their present multiplicity of forms. To the numerous varieties of Melons, Strawberries, and other cultivated plants, a like origin has been attributed. In the animal kingdom, hybrids produced in the wild state are extremely rare, and when produced in the domestic state, do not continue their mixed form. Hybrids of wild plants are also, as has been stated above, comparatively rare; and, as we see the same forms reappear season after season, we must suppose that if they exist, they are only of ephemeral duration. The case, however, is different in cultivated vegetables, of the crossing of two of which an instance is here related. The crossing here is between the Common Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*, and the Swedish Turnip, which some suppose a distinct species, and others merely a variety of the former.

* Within these few months, different species of Calceolaria have been successfully crossed at the garden of Lord President Hope at Granton, as described by Professor Graham in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for July, 1830. All the fine new Pears, Apples, and other fruits, of Mr. Knight in England, and those of the Earl of Dunmore in Scotland, which are nowise behind them, have been produced by dusting the stigma of one kind of blossom (previously deprived of its stamens) with the pollen from another.

Though there is a considerable number of varieties of the turnip in cultivation, which are more or less held in esteem according to their supposed qualities, the nature of the soil in which they are to be grown, and other circumstances, those in most general use are the White Globe, the Red-Top Yellow Bullock, the Green-Top Yellow Bullock, and the Swedish. The White Globe grows to the largest size, arrives soonest at maturity, and decays earliest in the season; the Yellows are intermediate between the Globe and the Swedish in their properties; and the Swedish is smallest in size, is latest in arriving at maturity, and often does not decay, till, in the advanced state of the following spring, the plant loses its nutritive properties by pushing out a flower-stem; hence the Swedish is well adapted and chiefly employed for spring feeding. The Swedish Turnip possesses the greatest nutritive powers, and the largest of this variety yields more nourishment in proportion than the middle-sized ones; while the Globe, which attains the greatest bulk, contains the least nutritive matter, and the large, kinds less proportionally than the middling-sized ones of the same variety.

New varieties or hybrids of turnips are obtained by cross-impregnation. Thus, when two varieties are planted alternately or promiscuously in a plot of ground, when they come into flower the pollen is wafted by the wind indiscriminately over the whole, or carried from one plant to another by insects, when they are in quest of the sweets of the nectary, and applied to the stigmata. But though the means of producing new varieties are simple and easily accomplished, little improvement in this respect has been made in the varieties now generally used in field culture.

In all cases of turnip seeds going through my hands in the course of a season, I keep specimens, which are sown at the proper period in drills in my nursery. This is done for the purpose of examining the progress of the plants and the developement of their roots during the season; it also enables me to ascertain the correctness of the different stocks of seeds, and to judge of the superiority of one variety over another. Two years ago, my attention was particularly attracted to the produce of the sample of a hybrid or doubly-impregnated sort, the seed of which I received from Mr. Robert Dale, a very intelligent farmer at Libberton West Mains, near Edinburgh. It attracted my attention, first, on account of its early growth and maturation; secondly, its fine shape; thirdly, by the great size to which it attained, in comparison with any sort under similar treatment; and, lastly, by its standing the winter equally well with any other turnip except the Swedish.

And conceiving that the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, is to obtain the greatest possible weight on a given space and at a given expense of manure, this variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort hitherto introduced.

The manner in which it was obtained by Mr. Dale, was the following: In the year 1822 or 1823, he got a few ounces of seed of a new hybrid turnip from James Shireff, Esq. of Bastleridge in Berwickshire. This, Mr. Dale sowed, and he found the produce to resemble the Swedish in shape, but it had too few of the superior properties of that variety. He, therefore, picked out such as had most of the yellow appearance, and planted them along with some of the best Swedish which he could find. This he continued doing for four successive years; and, since that period, he has selected the best roots of the doubly impregnated kind which he could find for raising seed, till they have attained the quality which they now possess.

The manner in which this variety has been obtained, I am aware, is not according to the nice rules which horticulturists would have recommended to be adopted, because, as the hybrids were always planted along with the Swedish for producing seed, and the seed collected promiscuously, that part of the seed which was produced from the Swedish would be much more nearly allied to that variety than the seed of the hybrids. But in this, as in many other instances of improving plants, the point is often attained more from accidental causes than from the adoption of the rules laid down by scientific cultivators. And, although all the hybrids may not stand in the same relation to the primitive root, the circumstance of the raising the seed being now performed solely by the hybrids themselves, without the assistance as formerly, of the Swedish, will always have the tendency to assist in modifying and correcting any irregularity that may exist. Indeed, judging from the appearance of the present stock, there is nothing which indicates any important consequences to this irregularity in the manner of obtaining the hybrids.

To show in what respect this hybrid is superior to, or differs from, the turnips in present cultivation, I shall give a list of the kinds sown for different purposes, with a comparison of their properties with that of the hybrid in question. The turnips in general cultivation are the following.

For early use,

White Globe, White Tankard, Pomeranian Globe, Hungarian Globe,	The hybrid is equal in size to any of these, is closer in the texture, and is as early.

To succeed the above,

Red Norfolk, Green Norfolk, White Norfolk, Green Globe, Red Tankard, Yellow Globe, Bullock's heart,	The hybrid is superior in size, in texture, and in shape, to all of these.

Still to follow these,

Purple-top Yellow Bullock, Green-top ditto, Tankard Yellow,	The hybrid is superior in size, and, in so far as it has been tried, it stands the winter as well.

For late use,

Purple-top Swedish, Green-top Swedish, } The hybrid is superior in size, but shoots to flower earlier in spring, and is not so hardy.

This hybrid, or doubly impregnated turnip, therefore, appears to possess properties in general, superior those varieties which have been enumerated above. It is equal to, or surpasses the yellow, and the other sorts above it, and is only excelled by the Swedish, in the latter being more hardy and later in the spring in running to a flower-stem. It is now generally known by the name of Dale's Turnip, or Dale's Hybrid.

The facts which I have stated will, I trust, be considered in this respect interesting, that they show an easy method by which intelligent agriculturists may increase or improve the varieties of the plants which they cultivate.

[From the Farmer's Assistant.]

CHANGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.—Most plants are found to be degenerate to a certain degree, unless their seeds are frequently changed. This has been attributed to their cultivation in climates where they are not indigenous. But this can hardly be the sole reason; for it is found that most plants will be improved, by having the seeds brought from the east to the west, and *vice versa*.

Providence, in making so large a world as this, seems to have designed that there should, nevertheless, be a common acquaintance among the Nations which inhabit it. They are invited abroad, for conveniences which their own climates do not furnish; they are impelled to a general intermixture, from a knowedge that it is beneficial; and the benefits to be derived from a change of seeds, are probably only in furtherance of the general design of a community among Nations.

But we are yet much in the dark, as it respects the best changes of seeds, and from what parts of the world they should be brought, to produce the greatest crops. Ought not this to become a matter of more general concern? The Irish Farmers sow our flaxseed, and find great account in it. Would their flaxseed be equally beneficial, when sown here? We have known flaxseed brought from Long Island, and sown in Orange county, which produced nearly double the crop which the common seed there produced. Spring wheat brought from Canada, and sown here (Herkimer county,) greatly enhances the crop; but soon degenerates. Siberian wheat yielded largely in this country, for a while. The seeds of apples brought from Europe will produce trees larger than our own. For roots, it is generally supposed that seed brought from a more southerly climate are best. Indian corn, brought far from that quarter, will be in danger of ripening too late: that brought far from the north will ripen too early for a large crop. On the whole, the Farmer should make his changes as judiciously as possible; and in most instances he will then find the product of his crops greatly increased.

But, in order to prevent seeds from degenerating, by long use, we are of the opinion that the plan pursued by *Mr. Cooper* of New Jersey, will be found effectual; though we believe that seeds, improved according to this plan, would undergo a further improvement, by a suitable change of place.

His method is to make frequent selections of the most *perfect* plants of every kind, and to cultivate the seeds of these by themselves, for the purpose of raising new and improved stocks of seed of every kind; and further, when he raises seeds of plants, of which there are different *species*, he is careful to set or plant them as much as one hundred yards from each other, in order that in propagating they should not mix breeds, and thus produce spurious or degenerated seeds, partaking more or less of the qualities of each plant.

Seeds are also sometimes susceptible of improvement, by growing *varieties* of the same plants together, for the purpose of obtaining seeds of a medium between the two. But we will further illustrate these matters.

Thus, in making selections in wheat, for instance, search for such heads as have the largest seeds, and the greatest number in each head. In Indian corn, of any particular variety, for stalks of good size, with the greatest number of ears on each, and the ears the largest, most perfect of the kind, and the best filled. In flax, for the longest stalks, and such as have, at the same time, seeds of good size. In pumpkins, for such stalks as bear the greatest number, and these the largest, and sweetest. In short, in making the selections, take the most perfect and valuable plants to be found, of whatever kind is wanted, and from each of these raise the progeny that is to serve as the stock for seed of the different plants to be cultivated.

In many kinds of plants, such as Indian corn, pumpkins, &c. the selections may be yearly repeated, without any essential inconvenience. In others, such as wheat, barley, &c. yearly selections would be too expensive. In such, let selections be made, say, every eight years; and from the seeds of the plants thus selected raise a yearly stock, sufficient to serve for seed. The more constantly the selections are made, however, the more valuable may the products be expected from such seeds.

In regard to the means just mentioned, for preventing a degeneracy of seeds, by the intermixture of different *species* of the same plant, we will state a case. Of the *Brassica* tribe of plants there are different *species*, and also *varieties* of two of these, *to wit*: cabbages of several varieties, common turnips of several, and the cabbage-turnip, or ruta-baga, of which there are no varieties. The cabbages are valuable for their heads, or leaves; the common turnip, for its bulbous root; and ruta-baga for its bulbous stalk.

Now, if seeds for ruta baga, and for cabbages, were constantly raised beside each other, the consequence would be, that the bulb of the former would become less, and its foliage more extended; while the head or foliage of the cabbage would lessen, and its stalk become somewhat bulbous: and if all the species and varieties of the plant were constantly grown together, for seed, they would gradually become more assimilated, and the most valuable parts of each, of course, lessened in product.

But sometimes an improvement of seed is to be effected, by growing varieties of the same plant together. Of Potatoes, for instance, there are many varieties, some preferable for one particular quality, and some for another; some for greatness of product, and others for mealiness, and fineness of taste; and in such case, by growing them together, a race is produced which in part partakes of the good qualities of each.

The same may be observed of many other plants; and in some instances, perhaps improvements might be made by blending the most valuable qualities of plants of different species together.

Such we conceive to be the doctrine of Mr. *Cooper;* and we are of opinion that in general it is well founded. Mr. C. also contends, and we think with much truth, that there is a natural disposition in all seeds or plants gradually to become habituated to the soil or climate in which they are grown.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From Dixon's Live Stock Manager.]

Disposition.—This quality materially depends upon the manner in which animals are brought up. It is well known that Mr. Bakewell rendered all his live stock, even his bulls, so tame and gentle that the management of them was attended with very little difficulty or trouble. It is a matter of extreme utility and importance to all breeders, that their domestic animals should be of mild dispositions, without being dull or sluggish, as they are then capable of being reared, fed, and rendered fat, with considerably less food, and with much more facility, than when they are wild and unruly, and disposed to ramble and break the pastures. Animals when young may be rendered gentle, in most cases, by careful management.

A calmness and placidity in the appearance of animals, without that prominence or boldness of the eye, which often indicates badness or unruliness of disposition, give the most certain marks of that temperate steadiness and evenness of temper, which is so necessary for quick feeding, and so desirable in many sorts of live stock. But such a natural tendency, so displayed in the aspect of an animal, may be changed by bad usage, disease, or other uncertain causes.

Hardiness of Constitution.—This is the next property in neat cattle that deserves the breeder's attention; it is indeed absolutely essential and indispensable in exposed situations, and under all circumstances it must be advantageous to the farmer that a breed is not liable to disease. Every one must be convinced that hardy animals thrive much better than those which are naturally tender and delicate. Darkness of color, as before observed, and roughness of hair have been commonly supposed to denote hardiness and vigour; but animals of other colors have proved equally robust and hardy. It has been already mentioned, that color has led to many fallacious opinions, and is, consequently, no absolute criterion. Hardiness of constitution chiefly depends on the breed and the manner in which animals are brought up.

It is a fallacious notion, that exposure to all the the risks of climate contributes to the hardiness of live stock. Domestic animals should not be allowed to bring forth in exposed situations,

whereby they are subject to the injuries of wet and cold. In the summer season only, they can remain with safety unsheltered; but in winter, spring, and autumn, they require outhouses, sheds or well-sheltered fold-yards, to protect them from the cold rains and piercing winds. All new dropped animals, as may be rationally expected, are extremely susceptible of the impressions of cold; and indeed the dams also, on account of the temporary debility occasioned by parturition. Though many of the young animals thus exposed escape the dangers of wet and cold, yet several fall an immediate sacrifice, and more perhaps are consequently afflicted with latent disorders, which considerably obstruct their future improvement; and though the dams are not so often fatally affected, yet they frequently sustain injuries which can never afterwards be effectually removed. The state of wild animals has been referred to as a proof that domestic animals of the same kind should be inured to the inclemency of the seasons: but the numbers of animals which perish in their natural state, and which might be preserved if domesticated and gradually exposed to the cold, can never be ascertained.

In the most hardy breeds there are always some individuals, which no possible means will render equal in that particular to their fellows; and yet with proper care, they may be rendered equal to them in profit.

Early Maturity.—The amount of profit to the breeder must always depend, in a great degree, on the quick maturity of his domestic animals; and indeed it is a property that greatly interests the public as well as the farmer, for it is obvious, that abundance of supply is, in a great measure, connected with early maturity. Some sorts of cattle stock, on account of their labor or their produce, may probably be kept longer with profit by the farmer than others; such is the case, it is supposed, with neat cattle, though not with sheep; yet the latter is productive in various ways, so that this distinction appears not to be well founded. Undoubtedly the manner in which animals are fed must have considerable influence in the raising of live stock; for when, from the constant supplies of food, they are always kept in a thriving condition, they will, whatever the nature of the stock may be, arrive much earlier at the state of maturity than under the contrary circumstances. It has been asserted, that under this mode of treatment a greater progress is made in three years than is effected in five when the animals are stinted in food, and suffered, by the want of proper care and warmth, to be stunted or stopped in their early growth. It has been long a remark, that "cattle well *summered* are half *wintered;* that is to say, cattle going to the straw yard in high condition will preserve a good plight throughout the winter; whereas, such as have been fed upon short fare during the summer, and go to straw in a weak condition, are liable to become worse, or even to drop off in the winter season, particularly if it be unfavorable. Very young cattle and old cows are the most dangerous stock under these circumstances." But whatever influence the nature of the keep may have, as one breed or sort of animals, under exactly the same kind of keep, reach the point of perfection long before another, it is evident that the principle must exist and be inherent in the quality of the breed or variety itself, and that consequently this property must be well attended to in choosing animals of all kinds for the purpose of breeding. It would appear to be much connected with disposition and shape, though not wholly depending on them.

Flesh.—The nature and properties of flesh are of much consequence to the breeding and grazing farmer; yet after the observations which have been made on the size of animals, it is not so necessary to say much respecting the quality of flesh; which seems, according to some, to be a property inherent in the muscular substance, and probably depending, in a great measure, if not wholly, on the breed. A writer, in speaking of the breeding of animals in the midland districts, where the flesh is "spoken of with the same familiarity as the hide or the fleece," observes "that the grain is clearly understood to depend wholly on the *breed*, and not, as has been heretofore considered, on the *size* of the animal." It has been intimated that white and light colours may be preferred for the tenderness of the flesh; but "colour is probably, in a great measure, fixed and inherent, and the sole effect of breed," while "the difference in the flavor of the flesh of different breeds or varieties of animals appears to depend in a great degree, on the nature of the food." This supposition seems more rational, and there is little doubt but that proper keep will always be found advantageous in this respect.

Sometimes a very material deviation from the natural color of flesh is met with in meat which is probably the effect of a morbid condition of the animal. In the living state, the proofs of good flesh are a mellow, rich, elastic, and rather firm feel, without any degree of harshness; and in the dead condition, a similarity of feel, with a fine grain and marbly appearance. No doubt the difference of age and sex affords some variety in respect to the quality of flesh, for in old animals it is more firm, but less tender and juicy than in those that are young; and though the fineness of the grain is more remarkable in animals of the female than those of the male kind, yet the flesh of the latter when young is more nutritious and palatable. Every body prefers a round of ox beef to that which contains the udder; and a leg of wether mutton is more desirable than an ewe one.—Some of the more northern breeds of Scotch cattle are said to excel much in the quality of their flesh when well fattened and killed at a proper age. The property of flesh apppears in some degree connected with that of disposition to fatten.

With a view to the raising improved cattle stock, it is important to caution those who have not had much experience in the art against a certain sort of animals, which have the term *light* fleshed usually given them; to which there is an objection, "not on account of the quality of the flesh as regards richness, but the deficiency of its quantity when the animals 'are' in a lean state;" and which when seen in their full fat condition, "for want of better judgment," and the ability "to distinguish between fat and lean," may attract a preference. In this kind, it is noticed, there is a want of profit to the grazier, as well as to the consumer. "They are not profitable to the grazier; first, because they are naturally tender;" and then further, "they carry so small a quantity of flesh in their lean state, that they have much to do when put to feeding before they come to any tolerable weight." Nor do they afford profit or saving to the consumer; "for fat without lean is of no other use than to be wasted in the kitchen." In all cases, when found in the hands of breeders, it is noticed to be where the practice "of keeping their stock is remarkably high; and when they are sold, and kept as store stock, they bring a considerable loss to the purchaser, and disgrace on the original possessor. It is therefore justly considered desirable, that this sort of animal should soon be exploded in neat cattle, as it has been long ago in the variety of light-fleshed new Leicester sheep." Such animals are wholly improper for the purposes of the careful breeder.

In the same view it is further noticed, that "there is another kind which carry plenty of lean flesh, but of a bad quality." The animals in this case "are invariably slow feeders; and may always be discerned by the touch, the flesh being naturally hard." Of such kind, "some are so bad that when put to the best keeping, and continued at it ever so long, they will scarcely have a stone weight of fat either within or without." This sort is also improper in the view of the cautious breeder.

It is conceived that "the perfection of breeding, as far as flesh is concerned, is a great quantity of rich lean flesh in the first instance, which, when the animal is well kept, will soon be covered with a proper proportion of fat." Such too are found to take "not only a shorter time in preparing for the stall than any other, but their beef will also sell at a higher price, being of the very first quality, and of a kind that is eagerly sought after for the first tables." It is not to be supposed that this sort can never be made too fat; they may be very much so; which is to be prevented when necessary, by lessening the allowance of time in the fattening process.

On the whole, it is concluded that "it is not the animal which has scarcely any flesh when at store keeping, and which, when fed, will consist almost of fat alone, that is the most profitable, either to the grazier or to the consumer: nor is it the animal whose flesh is ever so abundant, if hard and bad, and incapable of having its proper quantity of fat; but it is *that*, which, when at store pasturage, only carries a great quantity of rich lean flesh; and which, by good keeping, may be made as fat as we please." The first of these sorts of stock is considered nearly as unprofitable as the second, though it may on some occasions have been injudiciously recommended.

The true principles of breeding neat cattle teach us, that they should constantly be raised with the view of good flesh or meat, and not offal; when they are for the purpose of the grazier or the feeder; and consequently that all those parts which are supposed inferior, such as the head, neck, legs, bone, and others of the same nature, should be fine and light; but still this notion ought not to be carried too far, as benefit or profit may not always arise from it, nor can a beast be, in many cases, made to fatten on the best parts, without, in some degree, doing the same on those, which are more coarse and of less value in their sale to the consumer.

Propensity to Fatten.—The profit of the gra-

ner depends in a great degree on this disposition; for where it does not prevail, much of his food must consequently be expended in vain. As some animals become fat with a very small consumption of food, and others that eat large proportions still remain in a lean state, the circumstances on which the property of fattening depends, can never perhaps be satisfactorily defined. This property is probably in some measure connected with smallness of bone; or it may be that a tendency to fatten arises from some particular circumstance in the internal structure of the body, of which small bones are in general an indication, and that it is only in this point of view that they ought to be considered essential: for they often weigh as heavy, and consequently require as much nourishment as large ones. Indeed cattle ought not only to be easily maintained in point of quantity, but the quality also of the food they consume should be considered; as it is certain that some particular animals will fatten as well on coarse fare as others will do on the most luxuriant. Hence, it appears, that this disposition depends greatly on the shape and breed of the animals, as the practice of Mr. Bakewell, and other breeders incontestably proves.

It has been stated by an ingenious and able writer of one of the midland Agricultural Reports, that he is inclined to suppose, a large animal, with an aptitude to fatten, will, on fair keep, be as soon fattened as one of a much smaller size; and that though it is thought that cattle stock should be chosen so as to suit the nature and strength of the land, especially where it is of an extremely good quality; yet that he has met with many instances on land of but middling quality, where a large animal that is inclined to fatten will improve as much, and in as little time, as a smaller one; and it is believed, that the large Durham ox did not eat more food to raise him to that enormous size, than some others would consume to bring them to half the dimensions or weight at the same age. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the great Lambert of Leicester, who reached such an amazing weight, had eaten more food than Powell, the noted pedestrian, who was a very thin man. Consequently, the obvious conclusion is, that an animal for the use of the butcher is seldom too large, if it have an aptitude to fatten, and that much in this respect depends on the constitution of the animal.

Many farmers never fatten any cattle except in the grass season, and then only such as they have kept during the winter on straw; but the policy of this practice is disputable on account of the undue proportion of fat thus produced; which, with a view to consumption as food, cannot be considered so useful or economical as the lean.

It has been long an observation among graziers that "good fat makes good lean"—if there be a superabundance of fat, therefore we may perhaps impute the fault to the grazier, and not to the nature of the breed. Fat meat, though not so fit for common use, is in general considered as affording more nourishment than lean, when the state and vigor of the stomach are suitable for digesting it; and though, according to the common modes of cooking, there may be some loss, yet, by proper attention, such loss may be almost wholly avoided, as is the case in many places. But as the lean of fat will mostly be preferred, the disputes respecting the utility or inutility of fattening animals to the great degree that has often been the custom, must of necessity have proceeded from the want of sufficient discrimination: for, in regard to the goodness of meat of the beef kind, it may be noticed, that that which is afforded from over-fed large beasts is rarely so good as that where they are not too much fattened; and, that when small beasts are too much fattened, the meat is often of an oily quality, and in some cases, as black as that of the horse, so that really good beef probably depends on the nature of the breed, the proper method of feeding, and the age in which the animal is in the most perfection.

The just combination of form, the easy disposition of the animals, and the naturally inherent qualities of the breed or variety, are therefore principally to be regarded by the breeder in his designs of gaining, promoting, or improving this property.

Hide, or Skin.—This is a property that should also be attended to in the breed of animals, as it in some measure furnishes the means of determining the disposition to fatten, by the feel which it affords. It is remarked by some, that when it feels soft and silky, it strongly indicates a tendency in the animal to take on meat; and it is evident that a fine and soft skin must be more pliable and more easily stretched out to receive any extraordinary quantity of flesh than a thick or tough one. At the same time, thick hides are of great importance in various manufactures. They are also necessary to the animals in cold countries, where they are much exposed to the inclemency of the seasons; and thus we see in the best breeds of Highland cattle, the skin is thick in proportion to their size, without being so tough as to be prejudicial to their capacity of fattening.

In good cattle stock, the hide has a particular mellowness, fineness, and sleekness in handling, which invariably denotes a healthiness of habit. Coarse, rough, thick hides show a hardiness of flesh, while a fine texture in the hide is discovered by a fineness and closeness of feel in it; and the shorter and more sleek the pile and growth of the coat are, the more thriving is the condition of the beast; while, on the contrary, the longer and hardier are the more unthrifty. These points and properties in the hides of animals are always to be well regarded by the breeder in selecting them for that purpose. But though hard-fleshed beasts are mostly covered by a thick, hard skin, there are among cattle some, which though extremely inclined to feed and get fat, have nevertheless hides of a substance by no means hard, but rich and mellow in the feel. Such are particularly desirable, as protecting the animals well against the severities of climate that are usually taking place. Very thick and very thin skins are equally improper as denoting hard flesh or tenderness of constitution.

A gentleman in this town employed an Irishman to trim a number of fruit trees—Pat went out in the morning, and returning at noon was asked whether he had completed his work. No, was his reply, "but he had cut them all down, and was going to trim them in the afternoon."—*Lowell Balance.*

[From the London Lancet.]

Lectures on Veterinary Medicine,

Delivered in the University of London, by Mr. Youatt.

LECTURE II—CONCLUDED.

Nasal Bones of the Dog.—The nasal bones of the dog are very small. This is the case with all carnivorous animals. Instead of constituting the roof and part of the outer wall of the nasal cavity, as in the animals that have passed in review before us, the nasal bones form sometimes only a *portion* of the roof. The superior maxillaries here swell into importance, constituting the whole of the outer wall, and sometimes too, a part of the roof. The jaws are the weapons of offence and defence here, and as much space as possible is devoted to the insertion of those muscles which enable the animal to seize and hold his prey. One of the most powerful of these muscles, the masseter, rises from the superior maxillary bone, and spreads over its whole extent, and therefore that bone is developed while the nasal is compressed into a small space. The substitution of a portion of cartilage instead of bone at the posterior part of the orbital ring, in order to give more room for the play coracoid process of the posterior maxillary, round which the temporal muscle is wrapped, is a contrivance of the same nature. The scent of the dog is not sacrificed or impaired by the diminution of the nasals, for the cavity enlarges considerably upwards, and is occupied chiefly by the æthmoid bone, which, the olfactory nerve first passing through it, and the greater portion of nervous pulp being spread upon it, seems to have most to do with the sense of smell.

The nasal bones in the dog are, in shape, the reverse of any that we have yet considered.—They commence, indeed, as high up in the face as those of the horse, their superior extremity being opposite to the lachrymal tubercle; but they commence in an apex, or point, varying in sharpness in different breeds, and in some almost as sharp as any that we have seen at the lower extremity of the nose in other quadrupeds. These points, forming together one sharp projection, are received between lengthened processes of the frontal bone on either side. In some breeds, these processes extend nearly one-third of the length of the nasals. The superior maxillary takes the situation of the nasal; it pushes the lachrymal bone out of its place, and indeed, almost annihilates it; and it reaches the frontal, and expands upon it, and forms with it the same squamous denticulated suture which we have seen in the nasal in all the rest. The action of the muscle, for the development of which all this sacrifice is made, is exceedingly powerful. The strength of the masseter in the dog, and in all beasts of prey, is almost incredible. A lion will run at a great pace with a tolerable sized steer in his mouth.—In many old dogs the sutures between the superior maxillary and frontal bones are, nearly, and that between the nasal and frontal and superior maxillary, quite effaced. The whole is one solid mass of bone.

As the nasal bones proceed downward, they become a little wider; they unite with a long process of the anterior maxillary, as in the swine, for the purpose of strength, and then terminate in a

very curious way. They have their apices or points on the outer, and not the inner, edge of the bone, and these apices or points are so contrived, that, lying upon and losing themselves on the processes of the anterior maxillary, they complete, superiorly and posteriorly, that elliptical bony opening into the nose, which was commenced by the anterior maxillary, anteriorly and inferiorly. The nasal cavity of the dog, therefore, and of all carnivorous animals, terminates very differently from what it does in herbivorous animals, by a somewhat circular opening, running more or less into the form of an ellipse.*

Fracture of the Nasal Bones of the Horse, and its Treatment.

Cause.—Fracture of the nasal bones of the horse will sometimes occur from falling, or a kick from their companions, or the brutality of their attendant.

Effects.—It is generally accompanied by laceration of the pituitary membrane, and hæmorrhage. The hæmorrhage may usually be arrested by the application of cold water. In spontaneous hæmorrhage this does not often succeed; but here we know precisely the spot whence the bleeding proceeds, and at which the cold is to be applied. The fractured portion of bones is usually depressed, and the calibre of the little open space which the æthmoid and turbinated bones leave in the nostril being diminished, difficulty of respiration occurs. I had once a case of fracture of both nasals. I was enabled to elevate the depressed parts; but there was so much inflammation and swelling that the animal was threatened with suffocation, and the operation of tracheotomy was resorted to.

Treatment.—You will consider the situation of the fracture. If it be on the crown of the arch, and but a little removed from the suture between the nasals, it is over the direction of the superior meatus, and by means of an *elevator*, or curved rod of steel, cautiously introduced into the meatus, the depressed portions may be raised. The tuberculous termination or appendix of the superior turbinated bone may be seen if the nostrils are lifted; a little above it, the entrance of the meatus may be reached and traced through its whole extent, by pursuing a direction close to the roof of the nose, parallel with the septum, and a quarter of an inch from it. If the depressed portions cannot be thus raised, the trephine must be applied a little above or below the fracture, and the elevator introduced through the aperture. If the fracture be in any other part of the bone, it will be impossible to reach it with the elevator, for, with the exception of a very small space, about half way down the nasal bone, and on the suture between the nasal and the superior maxillary, the turbinated bones will be in the way. The trephine must then be resorted to in the first instance.

Cautions.—It is necessary that the wound, if there is any, should be covered: a compress should be kept on it, not fastened round the jaws with a bandage, for the patient must eat, but attached to the ring of a snaffle below, and to some of the head-gear, as may be most convenient, above. If the fractured parts protrude outwardly, which, however, will rarely occur, they must be replaced, if possible, in their natural situation, or dissected out, or cut off. Perhaps it may be necessary to use considerable force in detaching the loosened bone.

A writer in one of the French periodicals relates a case in which a horse was violently kicked, and there was a contused wound, with a depression of the bone. He applied the trephine, and extracted fifteen splinters. Finding pus in the maxillary sinus, he opened that, and the case terminated well. Here is a specimen of dreadful fracture of the nasal, frontal, and lachrymal bones, with considerable caries. The history of the case I do not know.

Progress.—I will suppose that you have replaced the fractured edges of the bone; reunion has taken place; the external wound has healed; and, except a slight discharge from the nostril, occasionally purulent, the animal appears to be well. Do not be too sanguine. I shall have to speak to you of the structure of the nasal membrane, which is vascular and highly sensible; and of the continual sources of irritation to which it is exposed, and you will then deem it *possible*, at least, that inflammation and ulceration may continue, and at length degenerate into that peculiar form which seems to be, as it were, the natural termination of every injury of the membrane of the nose, and of every chronic disease of the frame. The horse may eventually become glandered, therefore do not be too sanguine. Let your prognosis, even in the most favorable case, be exceedingly guarded.

If, however, you escape glanders, there may be some troublesome sequelæ of the case. Some small portion of the bone may remain depressed, or the membrane may be thickened by inflammation. The nasal passage will then be obstructed, and a difficulty of breathing will ensue in rapid action, very much resembling roaring. Oxena, or the establishment of a stinking ulcer, which will baffle all your attempts to get rid of the fœtor, may follow. Enlargement and suppuration of the submaxillary glands, which sympathise with every affection of the nasal canal, may be produced by the chronic irritability that will occasionally be left. If the fracture has taken place over the lachrymal duct, there probably will be permanent obstruction of that canal, and fistula lachrymalis will succed. You will therefore undertake the case with reluctance, and be well guarded in the opinion you give of the result.

Cases.—There is a case of a horse having received a kick on the upper part of the nose. There was, probably, fracture, but the part was not examined with sufficient care to ascertain its existence. The animal suffered considerably for awhile, and then seemed to get well. Six months afterwards there was evident difficulty of breathing after unusual exertion. The right nostril appeared to be partially obstructed, and on being examined against the sun, a tumour was discovered high up. Six months more were suffered to pass away. The difficulty of breathing was considerably increased; the right nostril was completely obstructed, and at about two inches from the orifice, an elongated bony tumor was perceived growing over the suture of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. The horse was thrown, and so fixed that the nostrial should be dependent, that the blood should not flow into the back of the mouth, which might have suffocated him. The false nostril was slit up as far as the union of the nasal with the anterior maxillary; the lips of the wound were held aside, and by means of a chisel and mallet, the tumour was detached: it weighed ten ounces. The lips of the wound were then brought together; nothing else was done, and in six weeks the horse was well.

There is another singular account of a horse coming within the reach of the sail of a windmill that was working very quickly. The blow fell on the side of the face, and fairly took away the whole of the nasals, leaving the nasal cavity completely exposed. The wound in a manner healed, and he was able to go to work again, and has continued to work for two or three years in this state, the part being merely covered by a piece of leather; and not only is there no glanders, but his health does not appear to be in the least impaired. I regard these cases, however, as exceptions to a general rule, and should always fear the result if much injury had been inflicted on the Schneiderian membrane.

* Of birds, and they will sometimes be our patients, I will only say, that the bone of the upper mandible represents the superior and anterior maxillaries, the palatine and nasal bones, and that in some cases sutures may be observed pursuing their course almost as regularly as those which divide the corresponding bones in the mammalia. The openings into the nose are found, however, not at the extremity of this bone, but in different situations, according to the species, and the superior surface of the mandible.

THE GARDENER.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Saturday, July 12, 1834.

Mr. Gideon B. Smith presented a fine bunch of the tart Rhubarb, (Rheum undulatum, and R. raponticum,) the leaf stalks measuring 21 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in circumference.

Mr. Charles Hammond presented three long green cucumbers, very fine.

Mr. John Malone, Patapsco Neck, exhibited 5 heads of flat Dutch cabbage, the best specimen shown this season, 36 inches in circumference, of solid head, and weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each.

Mr. Henry Hancock presented $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of early June apples, a fine specimen.

Miss Elizabeth Shrœder presented a fine specimen of Magnolia Grandiflora.

Mr. Samuel Feast presented a fine specimen of Gloxina Speciosa with 21 flowers open: also, Ericas, Clarkia pulchella, Dahlias, Fulgida, Feast's King Solomon; roses, gigantea, Charles the 10th, and noisette; Hibiscus sinensis variegata, (variegated chinese hibiscus;) Phlox maculata, &c.

Mr. E. Kurtz presented single and semi-double Arabian Jasmine, thunbergia alata; mesembrianthemum, &c.

Mr. John Feast presented specimens of Russell's geranium, decora Maryana, Lantana cumana and rosea, rosa libertia and elongata; Fuschia cocinea and gracillis; Convolvulus, major and minor; white lychris, double white conterbury bell colua scandens; Dahlia, (Theodore) double sunflower; Myrtus communis; Phlox Maculata; Moranda dydima; Dianthus, Sp.? Hibiscus Mollis; Delphinum Chinensis flora pleno, &c.

R. Sinclair's Remarks on the Cultivation of Turnips.—After twenty years experience, I recommend the following practice to cultivate Turnips; which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not an uncertain crop, as is generally asserted. The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility; and pulverized by repeated ploughing and harrowing, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible; and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

Manure.—A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or cold manure, such as yard shovelings, &c.; unfermented manures will spoil the crop, by making it run to top, rendering the roots hot and elongated.

Seed and its Preparation.—This is one of the most important parts to be attended to. Without true good seed, all the other labor is lost. Seed gathered from refuse turnips, is too frequently sown; which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole:—with such seed it would be impossible to raise good turnips.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours, but if wanted sooner, a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavor to the seed plant, and saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed it should be rolled in plaster or ashes, to absorb the moisture. For sowing broad cast, I would mix 1½ lb. of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill, may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

Time of Sowing.—In the neighborhood of Baltimore, if the state of the weather will permit the seed to vegetate quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August; two weeks later will do on the tide water, in Old Virginia. The ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with a harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and follow with a light hinge harrow, or a brush which will cover the seed to sufficient depth. After this attention, the plants will soon appear; when they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up, otherwise the seed often perishes. Sowing on fresh ploughed ground is of great advantage.

Hoeing, &c.—After the plants are up, and the largest leaf has grown to the size of a cent, run a harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the 1½ lb of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order, and cultivates the plants; then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the preceding work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet space, and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near 12 inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation, but four or five hands actively engaged will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a short time. After it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning: in consequence, in one place they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The large white flat is the best kind for culinary purposes and general crop; and the ruta baga and yellow bullock for late use. Either of these should be sown earlier than the above—the first a month, and the latter two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnips are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to great size, and is fine tasted.

July 7th, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Honey Bees—Important Suggestion.—A respectable farmer of this neighborhood, called on us a few days since, for the purpose of inviting us to give publicity to a practice adopted by him for preserving Bees through the winter, which he considers as one of great utility and importance to farmers who produce their own honey. Our informant states, that he has kept Bees for a number of years, and after pursuing several expedients for the preservation of Bees through the cold weather, he last fall placed his hive upon a suitable bench in his cellar, which was perfectly dry, and from which all light was excluded. Upon bringing the hives again into the open air, a few days ago, the Bees exhibited an unusual degree of healthiness and activity, and there were but a very small number of dead ones in any of the hives. This experiment is in our informant's opinion, a very successful one, and well worthy the attention of those farmers who engage in this branch of rural economy. It is at least deserving of a repetition.—*West Chester Herald.*

Advantages and Pleasures of Observation.—The observations made during a single voyage across the Atlantic, by a single observer, M. Humboldt on the aspect of the Antarctic regions of the heavens; the peculiar azure of the African sky; the luminous meteors of the atmosphere; the tides; the currents, and the different colors of the ocean, and other phenomena which happened to present themselves to his view; are of more value to the scientific world, than the observations of ten thousands of other beings, who for a series of years have traversed the same regions. Yet these possessed on an average, the same sentient organs, the same intellectual powers, though somewhat differently modified and directed; the same natural capacities for observation as this distinguished philosopher, which only required an impulse to be given in a certain direction, in order to accomplish the same ends.

And was Humboldt more burdened and perplexed, or did he feel less comfortable and happy than his ignorant and grovelling associates, in the ship that wafted them across the ocean? No—he felt emotions of delight and intellectual enjoyments, to which they were utter strangers. While they were lolling on their hammocks, or loitering upon deck, viewing every object with a "brute unconscious gaze," and finding no enjoyment but in a glass of grog,—a train of interesting reflections, having relation to the past, the present, and the future, passed through the mind of the philosopher. He felt those exquisite emotions which arise from a perception of the beautiful and the sublime; he looked forward to the advancement of natural science as the result of his observations, and beheld a display of the wisdom and grandeur of the Almighty, in the diversified scenes through which he passed. Such observations and mental employments as those to which I allude, so far from distracting the mind and unfitting it for the performance of official duties, would tend to prevent that languor and *ennui*, which result from mental inactivity, and would afford a source of intellectual enjoyment amid the uniformity of scene which is frequently presented in the midst of the ocean.—*Dick's Improvement of Society.*

Noble Sentiments.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life, for independence of principle, for his integrity, and for his scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rule of his conduct, which ought to be generally known and adopted. It ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been ever a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children."

There are 164 newspapers printed in the State of New York, of which 66 are in the city. The value of real and personal estate in the several counties is estimated at $416,500,000. The cost of 539 miles of Canals, completed and owned by the State, was $11,500,000. The number of lawyers in the State is 2084; of the clergy, 1840; and of physicians and surgeons 2350. The total banking capital of the State, in 92 banks, is $34,706,460, of which there is subject to the safety fund $16,531,460.—*Amer.*

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BRANDY, Apple,	gallon.	$0 27	$—
Peach,	"	75	—
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 00	—
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	5 25
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	—	64
White,	"	—	64
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	10	14
North Carolina,	"	11	12¼
Upland,	"	11	14
FEATHERS,	pound.	—	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 00	1 25
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 50	7 00
Do. do. baker's	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,	"	5 00	5 25
" " wagon price,	"	4 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	5 37	5 50
Do.	"	5 12	5 25
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	—
Rye,	"	3 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	—	4 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	—
Orchard,	"	3 00	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 50	—
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	15 00	16 00
Pressed,	100 lbs	—	90
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
LIME,	bushel.	30	35
MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,	"	4 50	5 00
Domestic,	"	5 00	—
OATS,	"	31	32
OIL, linseed,	gallon.	85	90
Castor	"	1 70	1 80
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 00
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 12	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	71	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	4 50	6 00
" fine red,	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	22 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,	"	3 00	4 00
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 20	—
Red,	"	1 10	1 15
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	28	—
" in hhds.	"	26	—
" wagon price,	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 00	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 25	—
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	40 50	20 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	33 40	22 24
One half do.	"	28 33	21 22
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 28	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 31	18 20

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 8 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

SUBSCRIBERS can have their volumes of the AMERICAN FARMER neatly half bound and lettered at this establishment, at 75 cents a volume. Most of the Nos. can also be had at 10 cents each, to complete files.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	peck.	$0 31	$0 50
BACON, hams,	pound.	10	—
Shoulders,	"	—	9
Middlings,	"	—	9
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	—
Roll,	"	11	18
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 00	8 00
COWS, new milch,	"	15 00	27 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 45	1 50
CHOP RYE,	"	1 56	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	13	—
FISH, Shad, trimmed		—	—
" salted,	barrel.	6 37	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1 & 2,	"	3 87	—
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	3 50	6 25
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 75	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 50	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	75
LARD,	pound.	8	—
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	—	—
Chickens,	"	—	3 00
Ducks,	"	—	2 75
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	—	—
New,	peck.	25	37
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	6	—
Hind do.	"	8	—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORN BULLS—CHEAP.

I AM requested by a gentleman of high character as an agriculturist, in a neighboring state, to offer for sale several Bulls of his, of which he has yet given me no other description than the following, viz: "My stock is of the Short Horn Durham breed, and derived from the best and purest sources, imported recently." He offers Bulls two years old, one year old, and of the last spring, at the following prices respectively: $200, $150, $100.—If, as I presume from the character of the gentleman, his stock is of a high order, and if he can, as I also presume, furnish pedigrees of pure blood, then is the present a rare opportunity to procure fine Bulls, at more moderate prices than I have hitherto been able to offer them. I will ascertain further particulars in regard to this stock, and be able shortly to speak definitely as to its character. In the mean time, should any gentleman want one or more of these Bulls, he may rely entirely on receiving through this Establishment no other than such as shall be represented and proved too.

Address I. I. HITCHCOCK,
July 15. American Farmer Establishment.

NEW LEICESTER BUCKS.

I AM authorised to sell several fine Bucks of the Leicester or improved Bakewell breed of Sheep, at from $75 to $100 each. Who will have one or more?—
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
July 15. American Farmer Establishment.

UNDERGROUND TURNIP.

THIS turnip is represented as able to resist frost in an extraordinary degree. (See description of it in the first page of this No.) For sale at the American Farmer Establishment. Price $1 per pound. jy 8

GRAY OR GAZE HOUNDS.

LAST September, I received from the President of the United States, for the breeding farm of this Establishment, a pair of these very beautiful and powerful animals, which had been sent out to him from Holland, by the American Consul there, and in vol. 15, of the American Farmer, page 233, I published the letter accompanying the very acceptable present. I have now the satisfaction to offer for sale four (female) puppies—their issue. They will be ready for delivery in all the month of July. Price $20 each.
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

TURNIP SPINACH & CABBAGE SEED.

A FULL supply of these seeds of several of the best varieties for summer and fall sowing, now on hand and for sale by I. I. HITCHCOCK,
july 1 Amer. Farm. Estab.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in the texture; it is rapid in its growth as the White Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand. I. I. HITCHCOCK
10 June Amer. Farm. Estab.

THE 7-8 SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL "DUKE" IS FOR SALE.

DUKE is 2 years old, red and white, by Parson, dam Isabella; Parson is by Bishop, dam, Moss Rose, (imported in 1821, bred by Mr. Ashcroft,) got by Phenomenon—Isabella is by the celebrated imported bull Lothario, dam, Meg, by Billy Austin. Duke is of uncommon fine size and figure, pronounced by judges to have every point and appearance of a full bred. Price (to suit the times) $150.

Also—Several 3-4 blood HEIFERS, with their first calves, will be disposed of at $100 each. Application to be made (post paid) to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
May 30 American Farmer Establishment.

DEVON CATTLE.

THE subscriber has the selling of a considerable number and variety of these valuable cattle at prices *unusually low*, viz: Bulls from 75 to $100; Cows and Heifers from 60 to $80, and Calves, one year old and less, from 40 to $60. More particular information may be had by application to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
May 9. American Farmer Establishment.

BUCKWHEAT.

THIS article is very scarce and high in price in our market this summer. I have however obtained a small quantity for seed, which I offer to my customers at $1 50 per bushel. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
June 17. American Farmer Establishment.

CUBA TOBACCO SEED.

JUST received from Matanzas, a few ounces of the true Cuba Tobacco Seed, from *la Vuelta Abajo*, warranted in prime order—Price $1.00 per ounce.
I. I. HITCHCOCK.

GAMA GRASS SEED.

A SMALL quantity just received, and for sale at 50 cents per ounce, by
I. I. HITCHCOCK.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. ☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The *manner* of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, *the conductor assumes the risk.*

3. Subscriptions are always charged BY THE YEAR, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect AT THE END of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually), handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the $5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.